

# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

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## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

### POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

#### ANGOLA.

Currency the same as in Portugal.

1 MILREIS=1000 REIS=\$1.08 U. S. Currency.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Until now these stamps have been catalogued in a very unsatisfactory manner, as no cataloguer, with the exception of Major Evans, has made any distinction in papers and perforations, and he, in his last catalogue, while noting a difference in the paper, is incorrect in regard to perforations. We do not claim the following list to be faultless, but hope that our work will prove a stimulus to others and that through the combined efforts of advanced collectors we may get a complete list of these stamps. The dates of the different issues may also be incorrect in some instances, as we had no positive data to guide us.

1870-71.

Typographed on thick white wove paper.  
Size  $23\frac{1}{2}$  x 20 mm.



Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 1 5 r black
- 2 10 r orange
- 3 20 r bistre
- 4 25 r rose
- 5 50 r green
- 6 10 r yellow (1871.)
- 7 25 r vermilion (1871.)

1872.

Ordinary white wove paper, varying in thickness, some stamps appearing on very thin paper. Size  $23\frac{1}{2}$  x 20 mm.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 8 5 r black
- 9 10 r orange
- 10 20 r bistre

- 11 25 r rose  
12 50 r green  
13 100 r violet

1877-83.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 14 40 r blue  
15 200 r orange  
16 300 r brown  
17 50 r blue (1880.)  
18 10 r green (1883.)

1880.

Thick white wove paper.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 19 50 r blue

1882-85.

Ordinary white wove paper.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 20 5 r black  
21 10 r orange  
22 25 r rose  
23 40 r yellow  
24 50 r blue  
25 100 r slate  
26 300 r brown  
27 25 r violet (1885.)

July 1885.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 28 20 r carmine  
29 25 r violet

1885.

Thick white wove paper, smooth, ungummed.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 30 5 r black  
31 10 r yellow  
32 20 r light bistre  
33 25 r light rose  
34 40 r blue  
35 50 r light green  
36 100 r lilac  
37 200 r orange  
38 300 r light brown  
39 10 r light green  
40 20 r light rose  
41 25 r light violet  
42 40 r yellow  
43 50 r light blue

We do not hesitate in pronouncing this issue a specimen set as all those that we have seen have been obtained from officials either of the Portuguese Post Office or that of some other country.\* The paper on which

\*NOTE.—It is customary for Post Offices in all parts of the world to exchange sets of their stamps with one another. In some instances the regular issues are sent, while in others the stamps are surcharged "Specimen," or special stamps are prepared.

This is the origin of the American and English stamps surcharged "Specimen," the Italian "Saggio," the Central American "Muestra," etc.

this issue is printed is very white, while the preceding issues are on yellowish white paper. Slight differences in the figures of value are also to be noticed, especially in the 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 300 reis.

18 ?

Ordinary white wove paper, smooth yellowish gum.

Perforated 14.

- 44 25 r rose

We are unable to give the date of issue of this stamp and cannot tell whether any other value exists in this perforation, but until now this is the only one that we have seen or heard of.

1886.

Embossed on white wove paper. (Portrait of Don Luis.) Size  $24\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm.



1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 45 5 r black  
46 10 r green  
47 ? 20 r carmine  
48 25 r violet  
49 40 r chocolate  
50 50 r blue  
51 100 r brown  
52 200 r lilac  
53 300 r orange

2° Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 54 20 r carmine

We mention the 20 r perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , although we have not seen it, as we think it probable that it exists. It is the only value that we have seen or heard of with perforation  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

Moens catalogues this issue as perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and Major Evans 13, but both are in error.

1888.

Re-issue of the Crown series on white wove paper, white smooth gum.

1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 55 5 r black  
56 20 r light bistre  
57 20 r carmine  
58 40 r yellow  
59 50 r light blue

2° Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 60 10 r green  
61 100 r violet

The late issue, difference in color and gum of these stamps, lead ourselves and others

to believe that they are reprints; this however is not certain for the following reasons: These stamps are found in the sets sold by the Portuguese Post Office since the beginning of 1888; the sets are not complete, for the 10 r yellow, 25 r rose, 40 r blue and 50 r green are missing, while the 25 r violet, 200 r orange and 300 r brown are certainly remainders of the earlier issues; if the government should have reprinted some of the values, we do not see any good reason why the whole set should not have been reprinted.

It is possible that these stamps were printed previous to the 1886 issue, (Head Series,) but were never supplied to the public, as the present issue may have appeared before the old stock was consumed.

## COUNTERFEITS.

## Crown Series.

Lithographed, pin perforated 13 or regular perforation  $11\frac{1}{6}$ . The size is  $23\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$  mm. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. narrower than the genuine. By comparison they are easily told, but for those who have not the means to compare, above given points ought to be sufficient to distinguish the genuine from the forgeries.

We do not know if counterfeits of the "Head series" are in existence.

## ANTIGUA.

Currency the same as in Great Britain.

1 POUND=20 SHILLINGS. 1 SHILLING=12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1862.



Engraved in *taille-douce* on white wove paper, ranging in thickness from very thin to thick. Watermark—Size  $22 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



Perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , 15,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  irregularly on the same sheet.

- 1 1p lilac rose
- 2 1p red
- 3 1p vermillion
- 4 6p green
- 5 6p yellow green

Varieties: unperforated.

- 6 1p red
- 7 6p green

Both the 1 and 6p unperforated exist in unsevered pairs in collections in this country.

1873.

Watermark



Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 8 1p red
- 9 1p vermillion
- 10 6p green
- 11 6p yellow green

Variety: Watermark inverted.

- 12 6p green

1877.

Watermark Crown and C. C.

Perforated 14.

- 13 1p red
- 14 6p green

Varieties:

- 1° Cut vertically in two.
- 15  $\frac{1}{2}$ p red (half of 1p)
- 2° Cut diagonally in two.
- 16  $\frac{1}{2}$ p red (half of 1p)
- 3° Watermark inverted.
- 17 6p green

1879.

Typographed on white wove paper. Watermark Crown and C. C. Size  $22 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



Perforated 14.

- 18  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p brown
  - 19 4p blue
- July 1882.

Watermark



Perforated 14.

- 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ p green
- 21  $2\frac{1}{2}$ p brown
- 22 4p blue

1884-86.

Engraved in *taille-douce* on white wove paper, type of 1862. Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

23 1p red

24 6p green (1886.)

1886.

Typographed on white wove paper, type of 1879. Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

25 2½p blue

26 2p brown

27 1sh mauve

REVENUES USED AS POSTAGE.

1885.

Typographed on white wove paper. Watermark Crown and C. A. Size 22x57½mm.

Perforated 14.



51 1p blue

#### COUNTERFEITS.

The counterfeits are easily told. They are poorly lithographed on unwatermarked paper, and comparison is almost unnecessary even for the merest tyro.



The stamp that we illustrate here, has hitherto been catalogued as a provisional issue of 1885. However, it has been proven that it is a mere fraud concocted by some unscrupulous dealer in Europe.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Currency: 100 CENTAVOS—I PESO—\$0.75  
U. S. Currency.

### Confederation.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

May 1st, 1858.



Lithographed on white wove paper; nine varieties in the figures of values, which are different on all the stamps on each horizontal row. Size 19 ½ x 24 mm.

- 1 5c red, 9 varieties.
- 2 10c green, 9 "
- 3 15c blue, 9 "

*Principal Variety:* Colon after "5"

4 5c red

The 10 and 15c stamps have been used as 5c stamps, the first one being cut diagonally in two, and the second one being cut in three equal parts. These stamps were used in this way as late as 1864.

5 5c green (half of 10c)

6 5c blue (one third of 15c)

September 1861.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 19 x 24 mm.



7 5c vermilion

In 1866 this stamp was reprinted; at the same time, by altering the plate, two new values of 10 and 15c were created; these, however are of no value to stamp collectors, as they were never issued nor even intended for issue.

Reprint. 1866.

8 5c vermilion.

### Republic.

#### ADHESIVES.

January 11th 1862.

Of this issue there are two types; of the first type there is only one value: 5c. The

second has three: 5, 10, 15c. The following are some distinguishing features in the two types:

In the first type the top of the 5c is slightly curved, the "C" of "Centavos" is rather narrow and the lines in the upper part of the shield are straight. In the second type the "5" is smaller and the "C" more open; the lines in the shield are curved.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size 21 x 18 mm.

1st Type,  
9 5c red

Variety: Accent on "U" of "Republica."  
10 5c red

2d Type.  
11 5c pink  
12 5c carmine  
13 10c green  
14 5c blue

*Varieties.*

a. Accent on "U" of "Republica."

15 5c pink  
16 5c carmine  
17 10c green  
18 15c blue

b. Accent on "L" of "Republica."

19 5c carmine

c. Accent between "P and U" of "Republica."

20 5c carmine

d. Dieresis on "U" of "Republica"  
21 5c carmine

A number of 5c stamps of the second type are found with the pearly circle on a white ground, caused by the wearing of the plate, destroying all the thin lines forming the groundwork of the outer oval.

In 1871 the 5c of the first type was reprinted and a lithographic transfer is now in the hands of an English dealer.

Two new values, 10 and 15c were made by altering the plate, to which we can apply what we said in regard to the 10 and 15c of the 1861 issue. They are, however, far more dangerous, being largely bought by young collectors, who, collecting only one type fill the spaces provided for in their albums for 10 and 15c, with these worthless counterfeits.

In the genuine 10 and 15c the figures of value and the word "Centavos" form a continuous curved line, whereas in the counterfeits the figures of value are placed somewhat above the word "Centavos."

Reprint. 1871.

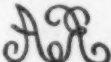
22 5c vermilion

The reprints are printed on a much stouter paper than the originals.



April 17th, 1864.

Engraved. Printed in *taille douce* on white

wove paper. Water-marked.

Sizes: 5c, 24½ x 20 mm; 10 and 15c, 24 x 19½ mm.



23 5c carmine (Bernardin Rivadavia.)

24 10c green

25 15c blue

Perforated 11½.

26 5c carmine

27 5c rose red

28 10c green

29 15c blue

*Varieties:*

a. Unperforated, thick wove paper.

30 5c carmine

31 15c blue

b. Unperforated, thick wove paper watermarked R. A.

32 5c carmine

July 1867.

Ordinary wove paper.

33 5c carmine

34 5c rose

Perforated 11½.

35 5c carmine

The 10 and 15c on unwatermarked paper, are only essays made for sale to collectors and of no philatelic value.

September 1st, 1867.



Engraved. Printed in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20 x 25 mm. Groundwork of horizontal lines.

Perforated 12.

36 5c vermilion (B. Rivadavia.)

January 1st, 1868.

Engraved. Printed in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Sizes: 10c, 19 x 24½ mm.; 15c, 20½ x 24 mm.



Perforated 12.

37 10c green (Manuel Belgrano.)

38 15c blue (Jose San Martin,) groundwork of horizontal lines.

Variety: half of 10c cut diagonally.

39 5c green

1869.

Same as issue of September 1st, 1867, but groundwork of horizontally and diagonally curved lines.

Perforated 12.

40 5c vermilion

July 1st, 1872.

Re-issue, same as the issue of July, 1867, but worn.

41 5c lake

The re-issue is easily distinguished from the 1867 issue, the impression being very poor, all smeared and choked up.

1873.

Same as 1868 issue, but on laid paper.

Perforated 12.

42 10c green

March 15th, 1873.

Engraved. Printed in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size 20 x 25½ mm.



Perforated 12.

43 1c violet (Antonio G. Balcarce.)

44 1c mauve

45 4c brown (Mariano Moreno.)

October 8th, 1873.

Engraving, perforation, etc., same as preceding issue.



46 30c orange (Carlos Maria de Alvear.)

47 60c black (G. A. de Posadas.)

48 90c blue (Cornelio Saavedra)

September 1876.

Same as issue of September 1st, 1867, groundwork of crossed lines.

Rouletted.

49 5c vermilion

February 1877. Provisional issue.

Issue of September 1st, 1867 and January 1st, 1868, surcharged with new value in black. The 5c has groundwork of crossed lines.



Perforated 12.

50 1c on 5c vermilion

51 2c on 5c "

52 8c on 10c green

Rouletted.

53 1c on 5c vermilion

54 2c on 5c "

Varieties: Surcharge inverted.

Perforated.

55 1c on 5c vermilion

56 2c on 5c "

57 8c on 10c green

The 8c on 5c catalogued by some was never issued. Those offered for sale are frauds.

May 1887.

Engraving, paper, etc., same as preceding issue. Size 20 x 24 mm.

Rouletted.

58 8c lake (B. Rivadavia.)

June 1877.





Same engraving, paper, etc., as preceding issue. Size 20 x 25 mm.

Perforated 12.  
59 2c green (Vicente Fidel Lopez.)  
March 16th, 1878.



Same engraving, paper, etc., as preceding issue. Sizes: 16c, 19 x 24½ mm.; 20c, 20 x 24 mm.; 24c, 20½ x 24 mm.; 25c, 20 x 25 mm.

Rouletted.  
60 16c green (M. Belgrano.)  
61 20c blue (Velez Saarsfield.)  
62 24c blue (J. San Martin.)



Perforated 12.  
63 25c carmine (C. M. de Alvear.)  
September 1880.  
Same as the issue of May, 1887, but perforated 12.  
64 8c lake  
Variety: Unperforated horizontally.  
65 8c lake  
1882.



Same as issue of Jan. 1st, 1867, but ground-work of horizontally and diagonally crossed lines.

Perforated 12.

66 15c blue

February 10th, 1882. Provisional issue.

Issue of September 1st, 1867, with ground-work of crossed lines surcharged with new value in black.



Perforated 12.

1° Perforated horizontally across centre of stamp.

67 ¼c vermilion

Varieties:

a. "Provisorio" instead of "Provisorio."

68 ½c vermilion

b. Without parentheses to the left of "Provisorio."

69 ½c vermilion

c. "Provisorio" above and below.

70 ½c vermilion

d. "Provisorio" above.

71 ½c vermilion

e. Without "Provisorio."

72 ¾c vermilion

2° Double perforation horizontally across stamp.

73 ½c vermilion

Variety: Perforated diagonally and horizontally.

74 ½c vermilion

March 27th, 1882.

3° Without perforation across stamp.

75 ½c vermilion

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

76 ½c vermilion

b. "Provisorio" instead of "Provisorio."

77 ½c vermilion

c. "Provisorio" above and below.

78 ½c vermilion.

d. "Provisorio" above.

79 ½c vermilion

e. Double surcharge of value in centre

80 ½ x ½c vermilion.

f. Double surcharge of value in centre and "Provisorio" above.

81 ½ x ½c vermilion

g. Without "Provisorio."

82 ½c vermilion

h. Double surcharge, one above the other

83 ½ x ½c vermilion

i. Double surcharge, one besides the other.

84 ½ x ½c vermilion

j. "Provisorio" above and below; figure in centre and in left lower corner.

85  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$ c vermillion

k. "Sorio-Provi  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in centre, "Provisorio" below and " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in upper left corner.

86  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$ c vermillion

l. Same as k but without figure in centre.

87  $\frac{1}{2}$ c vermillion

July 13th, 1882.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  x 22 mm.



Perforated 12.

88  $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

89 1c red

90 12c blue

Perforated 14.

91  $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

92 1c red

93 12c blue

Variety: Unperforated.

94  $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

1883.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  x 22 mm.

Perforated 12.

95 12c blue

Perforated 14.

96 12c blue

May 1st, 1884. Provisional issue.



Issue of September 1st, 1867, with groundwork of crossed lines, surcharged with date and new value in black.

Perforated 12.

97  $\frac{1}{2}$ c vermillion

July 1884. Provisional issue.

1° Issue of January 1st, 1868, with groundwork of horizontal lines, surcharged with date and new value.



Perforated 12.

98  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, red surcharge

99 1c blue, vermillion surcharge

Varieties:

a. Without line under "1884."

100 1c blue, vermillion surcharge

b. Surcharge inverted.

101  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, red surcharge

102 1c blue, vermillion surcharge

2° Issue of 1882, with groundwork of crossed lines.

Perforated 12.

103  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, black surcharge

104  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, red surcharge

105 1c blue, vermillion surcharge

106 1c blue, pink surcharge

Varieties:

a. Surcharge inverted.

107  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, black surcharge

108  $\frac{1}{2}$ c blue, red surcharge

b. Double surcharge.

109 1 x 1c blue, pink surcharge

c. No line between "C" and "1884."

110 1c blue, pink surcharge

d. No line under "1884."

111 1c blue, pink surcharge.

112 1c blue, vermillion surcharge

e. "4" entirely separated from "188."

113 1c blue, pink surcharge

August 1884.

Engraved, printed on white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2}$  x 22 mm.



Perforated 12.

114  $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown

115 1c red

August 1884. Provisional issue.

Issue of September 1st,

1867, with groundwork

of crossed lines, sur-

charged with date and

new value in black.





Perforated 12.  
116 4c vermilion

*Varieties:*

- a. Double surcharge.
- 117 4 x 4c vermilion
- b. Surcharge inverted.
- 118 4c vermilion
- c. "Centavos" above, "Cuatro" below.
- 119 4c vermilion

1884.

Same as issue of March 16th, 1878, but perforated 12.

120 20c blue

We catalogue this stamp on the strength of its being mentioned by Mr. Moens in the last supplement to his catalogue. We have never seen one or heard of any one having one in his possession, and no catalogue coming from the Argentine Republic mentions it.

September 12th, 1885.

Complement to the issue of August 1884, same type, paper, size, etc.

Perforated 12.

121 12c blue.

June 1887.

Same as issue of March 16th, 1878, but perforated 12.

122 24c blue

January 1888.

Lithographed on white wove paper.



Perforated 11½.

- 123 ½c blue, size 20½ x 25 mm. (Juste Jose de Urquiza.)
- 124 3c blue green, size 20½ x 26½ mm. (Juarez Celman.)
- 125 5c carmine, size 20½ x 24 mm. (B. Rivadavia.)
- 126 6c red, size 20 x 27 mm. (Samiento.)
- 127 10c brown, size 19 x 24½ mm. (Avellaneda.)
- 128 15c orange, size 20 x 24 mm. (J. San Martin.)

*Variety:* Unperforated vertically.

129 3c blue green

February 21st, 1888.

Same paper, etc. as preceding issue.



Perforated 11½.

- 130 2c yellow green, size 20½ x 26½ mm. (Fidel Lopez.)
- 131 5c carmine, size 20½ x 24 mm. (B. Rivadavia.)
- 132 30c chocolate, size 20½ x 25½ mm. (Mariano Moreno.)



Perforated 12.

133 40c slate, size 20½ x 25½ mm. (Dorrego.)

*Variety:* Unperforated horizontally.

134 5c carmine

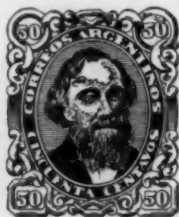
The principal differences between the 5c of the January and the 5c of the February issues are as follows:

In the former the face is heavily shaded and the collar does not show to the right, while in the latter the point of the collar

shows plainly at the right and the lozenges forming the groundwork are larger and plainer than on the first one

April 5th, 1888.

Same paper, etc., as preceding issue. Size 23 x 28½ mm.



Perforated 11½.

135 50c blue (General Mitre)

November 3rd, 1888.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18 x 22 mm.



Perforated 11½.

136 1c brown (V. Saarsfield.)

The paper on which these stamps are printed has a watermark (the trademark of the South American Bank Note Co.,) formed of two globes, inscribed "La Union" and a monogram above.

March 12th, 1889.

Same paper, etc., as preceding issue. Size 18 x 22 mm.



Perforated 12.

137 5c red (B. Rivadavia.)

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1884.

Stamps of the different issues surcharged.

1° **OFICIAL** in black.

a. Surcharged horizontally.

Perforated.

201 1c red, issue of July 13th, 1882, (Perforated 14.)

202 2c green, issue of June, 1877.

203 4c brown, " March 15th, 1873.

204 8c lake, issue of September, 1880.

205 12c blue, " July 13th, 1882, (Perforated 12.)

b. Surcharged diagonally.

Perforated.

206 2c green, issue of June, 1877.

207 60c black, " October 8th, 1873.

Rouletted.

208 24c blue, issue of March 16th, 1878.

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

209 24c blue

b. Surcharge inverted.

210 24c blue

2° **OFICIAL** diagonally in black.

Perforated.

211 ½c brown, issue of August, 1884.

212 1c red, " July 13th, 1882 (Perforated 14.)

213 1c red, issue of August, 1884.

214 2c green, " June, 1877.

215 4c brown, " March 15th, 1873.

216 8c lake, " September, 1880.

217 10c green, " January 1st, 1888.

218 12c blue, " July 13th, 1882, (Perforated 12.)

219 25c carmine, issue of March 16th, 1878.

220 30c orange, " October 8th, 1873.

221 60c black, " " "

222 90c blue, " " "

Rouletted.

223 16c green, issue of March 16th, 1878.

224 20c blue, " " "

225 24c blue, " " "

Varieties :

a. Surcharge inverted.

Perforated.

226 1c red, issue of August, 1884.

227 2c green, " June, 1877.

228 4c brown, " March 15th, 1873.

229 60c black, " October 8th, 1873.

230 90c blue, " " "

Rouletted.

231 20c blue, issue of March 16th, 1873.

232 24c blue, " " "

b. Double surcharge

233 90c blue, issue of October 8th, 1873.

July 1885.

**OFICIAL** diagonally in red.

Perforated.

234 2c green, issue of June, 1877.

235 4c brown, " March 15th, 1873.

236 60c black, " October 8th, 1873.

237 90c blue, " " "

Rouletted.

238 24c blue, issue of March 16th, 1878.

1886.

Same surcharge as on preceding issue in black.

Perforated.

- 239  $\frac{1}{2}$ c brown, issue of August, 1884.  
240 12c blue, " Sept. 12th, 1885.  
241 24c blue, " June 1887.

We do not catalogue the provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$ c of the 1882 issue nor the provisional 4c of the 1884 issue, having no faith in them, as we have never seen an authenticated specimen, and as they are not mentioned in the lists of the dealers in that country.

#### ENVELOPES.

August 1876.



Stamp embossed in

upper right corner,

white wove paper.

Size 140 x 82 mm.

300 5c red (B. Rivadavia.)

Variety: Upper half of the stamp dark red and lower part light red.

301 5c red

May 7th, 1878.

Stamp embossed in

upper right corner,

straw colored paper,

laid horizontally.



1° Size 140 x 84 mm.

302 8c red (Feliciano Antonio Chiclana.)

Varieties:

- a. Albino.
- 303 8c no color
- b. Double impression, the second one being an Albino.
- 304 8 x 8c red and no color
- c. Stamp almost in the centre.
- 305 8c red
- d. Head surrounded by colorless band about 1 mm. in width, making the head look much larger than on the other envelopes.

The only specimen of this variety that we have seen is the property of Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs. In attempting to get an explanation of the phenomenon we consulted three experts in engraving, among them the most prominent Bank Note Company in the world.

Two of these experts declare the entire

stamp a counterfeit, and the third attributed it to a defective counter-die. From a close comparison of the specimen with an ordinary one, we feel certain that the stamp is genuine and incline to the explanation of the last expert cited.

Mr. Rothfuchs considers it a second die but this is certainly not the case.

306 8c red

2° Size 151 x 86 mm.



307 8c rose

308 8c carmine

309 16c green (Marcos Avellaneda)

3° Size 180 x 103 mm.



310 24c blue (Hipolito Vieytes.)

Variety: laid vertically.

311 24c blue

1880.

Same stamp as preceding issue on straw colored wove paper.

Size 151 x 86 mm.

312 8c rose

313 16c green

July 14th, 1882.



Stamp embossed in up-

per right corner, white

laid paper.

Size 140 x 82 mm.

314 12c blue

Varieties:

- a. Without value.
- 318 blue
- b. Double impression.
- 316 12 x 12c blue

January 1888.

Stamps similar to adhesives of the issue of January 1888 in upper right corner; white laid paper.

Size 152 x 95 mm

317 5c carmine

318 10c brown

February 1888

Stamp similar to adhesive of the issue of February 1888 in upper right corner.

Size 152 x 95 mm.

a. Yellowish wove paper.

319 5c vermilion

b. White wove paper.

320 5c red

We have here two distinct issues of exactly the same type, the difference lying in the color of the impression and in the quality of the envelope. The paper of the first one is rather thin and has a yellowish tint, the gum on the flap is 22 mm. wide at the point, the impression of the stamp is dull. In the second one the impression is clear, the paper is white and of a better quality than the first one, and besides is watermarked with the name of the manufacturers (Spicer Brothers.) The gum on the flap is only 10 mm. wide at the point.

May 1888.

Stamp in upper right corner, white wove paper.

Size 141 x 114 mm.



321 15c blue (General Paz.)

WRAPPERS.

November 1878.

Stamp to the right, buff wove paper.

Size 163 x 242 mm.



400 1c carmine (José A. Alvarez de Arenales.)

Varieties:

a. Double impression, one above the other.

401 1 x 1c carmine

b. Double impression, one on the face and one on the reverse.

402 1 x 1c carmine

c. Triple impression, two over each other on the face and one on the reverse.

403 1 x 1 x 1c carmine

d. Quadruple impression, one on the face and three on the reverse.

404 1 x 1 x 1 x 1c carmine

February 23d, 1880.

Stamp to the right, light buff paper.

1° Size 161 x 236 mm.

405 1c vermilion

2° Size 161 x 238 mm.



406 4c blue (Julian Segundo de Agüero.)

September 1882.

Stamp same as adhesive of July 13th, 1882, to the right; to the left of the stamp "Re-publica Argentina;" upper end truncated; light buff paper.

Size 160 x 250 mm.

407 ½c brown

March 1884.

Wrapper similar to preceding issue, straw paper.



Size 166 x 248 mm.

408 ½c brown

September 1884.

Wrapper similar to preceding issue, stamp same type as 1878 issue.

Size 168 x 252 mm.

409 1c carmine

October 1888.

Wrapper similar to preceding issue, buff paper.



Size 160 x 248 mm.  
410 1/2c brown

March 15th, 1889.

Wrapper similar to issue of March 1884, but stamp lithographed, straw paper.

Size 160 x 245 mm.  
411 1/2c brown

June 1889.

Wrapper similar to preceding issue, straw paper.



Size 162 x 238 mm.  
412 1/2c brown

#### COUNTERFEITS.

Of the 1858 issue various counterfeits are in existence, they are, however, not very dangerous as a slight comparison will only be necessary to tell them from the genuine.

The 5c 1861, has been better imitated than the preceding issue and is rather dangerous. The face of the sun is more oval-shaped than in the genuine and the chin is very pointed, the rays also come closer to "Confes Argentina."

The counterfeits of the 1862 issue can easily be detected. There are no lines of any kind outside the pearly circle and the hands holding the pole are two perfectly straight lines.

Counterfeits of the subsequent issues are so poorly imitated that a mere glance is sufficient to recognize them. They are all lithographed while the genuine are engraved.



This type represents an essay made in 1867 for speculation, but having met with very poor success, it was in 1870 printed on envelopes and sold as new issues. There are three values 5c rose, 10c blue, 15c green. The 5 and 10c are similar to the 15c, with different frame.

This is also an essay made eight or nine years ago when it was sold as a novelty; it appears unperforated and perforated, but is of no value whatsoever.



#### CORDOBA.

Currency: The same as in the Argentine Republic.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1858.

This issue consists of three values: 5, 10, and 15c, the last one however, has never been met with, but as it is known by hearsay that a violet stamp was in existence, and as according to an official decree the rates of postage were to be the same as those of the National Government, it is to be supposed that this violet stamp was of the 15c denomination. These stamps were lithographed on various papers, one plate for each value. The first



plate, that of the 5c stamps consists of three horizontal rows of ten stamps each, each differing from the others. The second plate is of the 10c denomination, and contains twenty stamps in four horizontal rows of five stamps each, all different. The arrangement of the third plate, the 15c value, is unknown.

The stamps are all of the same size, each plate being ruled off in spaces 17 x 23 mm.

White wove paper.

- 1 5c blue, 30 varieties.
- 2 10c black, 20 "
- 3 ? 15c violet, ? "

Principal Variety: Period after "Cen."

- 4 5c blue

White laid paper.

- 5 5c blue, 30 varieties.
- 6 10c black, 20 "
- 7 ? 15c violet, ? "

Principal Variety: Period after "Cen."

- 8 5c blue

There is another variety of the 5c with first "o" in "Cordoba" omitted, but as it is caused by defective printing it is worthy of only passing notice.

These stamps were used to prepay letters, etc., to places in the province which were not reached by the National postal service; their existence was very short, for in 1862, the

Provincial postal service was no longer working. The service was re-established in 1864, but the stamps used then were those of the Argentine Republic.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

We have never seen any good forgeries of these stamps with exception of those of the 15c. This counterfeit is a copy from the 5c with alteration of value; as an original 15c is yet to be found, the best thing for collectors is to keep away from them unless offered by a responsible dealer.

Some years ago, a German speculator created three additional values of the official type, viz: 25c yellow, 50c green, and 1p rose, however, the fraud being soon exposed, their success was very small.

#### CORRIENTES.

Currency: 1 REAL, M. C. (*Moneda Corriente*)\*  
—16 CENTS U. S. Currency. 1 CENT-  
AVO—1 CENT U. S. Currency.

#### ADHESIVE STAMPS.

29th February, 1856.

This issue consists of one value, engraved on wood and typographed in black on colored paper. The plate is composed of two horizontal rows of four stamps each, all different.

Size 19 x 22 mm.

1 1r M. C. blue, 8 varieties.

8th February, 1860.

This issue consists of two stamps of the same value, the first one similar to that of the first issue but with the value crossed out with a pen and used as a 3 centavos; the second one is of the same design but the value erased from the plate; this stamp was also sold for 3 centavos.

Engraving, printing, etc., same as preceding issue.

1° Value crossed out with a pen.

2 (3 centavos) blue, 8 varieties.

2° Value suppressed by erasure from the plate.



3 (3 centavos) blue, 8 varieties.

1st January, 1864.

Similar to second stamp of preceding issue; engraving, printing, etc., same as preceding issues.

4 (5 centavos) yellow green, 8 varieties.

24th February, 1864.

Same as preceding issue.

5 (2 centavos) blue green, 8 varieties.  
1867.

Same as preceding issues.

6 (2 centavos) yellow, 8 varieties.  
1871.

Same as preceding issues.

7 (2 centavos) dark blue, 8 varieties.  
August 1873.

Same as preceding issues.

8 (2 centavos) rose, 8 varieties.

July 1875.

Same as preceding issues.

9 (2 centavos) mauve, 8 varieties.

Of all these stamps Mr. Moens catalogues *tille-bêche* varieties, but we must differ with him on the following grounds: the impressions of the plate were generally taken in four blocks of 8, the two lower blocks being upside down; the upper row of the lower group thus formed a *tille-bêche* with the group printed above; they are thus not really *tille-bêche*, as they do not come on the same plate.

The stamps of the Province of Corrientes besides being used to prepay letters from any place in the province to any other place where the National Government had no mail service, were used for the collection of an extra tax on all correspondence coming from without the province addressed to places in the interior where no National mail service existed, or in other words, they were used as postage due stamps. These stamps were suppressed in August 1880.

In some catalogues mention of a (3 centavos) on white paper may be found, however, this is only a Revenue stamp.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

Lithographed on wove paper, stouter than that on which the originals are printed. The inscription is clearer than that of the genuine and they will not bear comparison.

\*NOTE.—Current Money, one oz. gold=16 PESOS.  
PESO=8 REALS.



## THE LOCAL POST OFFICE OF SHANGHAI.

BY CAPTAIN E. B. EVANS, R. A.

*Philatelic Record, Vol. V.*

A correspondent who resided in Shanghai a few years ago has given me some particulars as to the postal arrangements there, which I think may possibly be of interest to the readers of the *Philatelic Record*.

Most collectors are aware that the Shanghai stamps are not issued by the Chinese Government; they are perhaps also aware that the locality to which they belong is quite distinct from the Chinese town of Shanghai, being, in fact, a foreign settlement in China, inhabited, and practically governed, by foreigners.

The Government consists of a Municipal Council elected by the settlers, who make their own laws, and see to the lighting, police, etc. The local post office is under the control of the Council, and its issues are not Chinese, nor anything else but Shanghaiian (if one may coin such a word) pure and simple.

At the same time these stamps are not solely for local use, because they also frank letters conveyed by sea from Shanghai to the other treaty ports in China, though they cannot be used on letters to other countries, some of which have post offices of their own there. For instance, there is a British post office, which is a branch of that of Hong Kong, and at which Hong Kong stamps are employed; an American, where United States stamps can be bought, and letters posted to America or to Europe, *via* Japan and San Francisco; a Japanese, through which Japanese stamps will convey letters also to America and Europe by the same route; and a French office, where French stamps are current. In short, Shanghai would seem to be a sort of paradise for stamp collectors, where the stamps of all nations can be purchased at face value in the same street.

Doubtless many collectors have noticed the fact that used specimens of the Shanghai stamps are not so common as might be expected or wished. There is an especial reason for this, which is, that anyone who chooses to subscribe a certain amount per annum to the local post office can have all his correspondence, conveyed by it free, without the trouble of using stamps at all. No doubt most of the residents, or those at least, who have much correspondence, are subscribers; and the stamps are principally employed by persons passing through the place, or others residing there who do not send a sufficient number of letters to make it worth their while to subscribe.

This subscription arrangement gives rise to a peculiar species of post card, which, I think, has no parallel among the issues of any other country. This is the subscribers' card. It is an unstamped card, and bears no indication of any value; but it does not belong to the same class as ordinary unstamped cards, inasmuch as it does not require the addition of an adhesive stamp to frank it through the post. Again it is different to an official card or a war card; for they denote a freedom from liability to the payment of postage, while this denotes to some extent postage paid.

I do not, as a rule, collect unstamped cards, and I believe there are other collectors who draw the line in the same place; but I do not know what we are to do with this card. It forms an intermediate class all by itself.

Cards are issued also for the official use of the local volunteer corps, but these would come under the head of official or privileged cards; they do not denote postage paid in any way.

In looking at some used specimens of these cards I notice a curious circumstance. In all the printed inscriptions on them the name of the place is spelt thus, SHANGHAI; but in the date stamps of the local post-office it is spelt SHANGHAE, with a final E. It would seem that even the municipal authorities are doubtful as to the proper spelling of the name of their municipality.

My correspondent is of opinion that the CHINA stamps—1, 2, and 3 *candarins*—also belong to Shanghai, and that they are issued by a species of local post office worked by the *Customs* authorities. This is nominally a Chinese service, but actually managed by foreigners; and its post-office conveys letters overland, the only route open to some of the northern treaty ports in winter when blocked with ice by sea.

This, however, is only a conjecture as to the origin of the stamps in question. The *Customs* post office exists, but whether it issues these stamps or not is uncertain.

### COUNTERFEIT STAMPS OF LIBERIA.

(*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, August 17, 1889.)

In a circular, Mr. Arturo Gamberini, via Republicana 6, Bologna, offers the following:

Postage stamps of the 1st issue of Liberia.

#### REPRINTS.

Complete sets of these values, perforated and unperforated:

6 cents.	(red.)
12 "	(blue.)
24 "	(green.)

Price, lire 0.80 for the complete set of three values.

10 sets,	5 lire.
50 "	20 "
100 "	35 "

In response to this advertisement, we ordered a set of these "*reprints*" from the advertiser.

We received a perforated 12 cent blue, (issue 1860-64) and a 1 cent blue, (issue 1880,) the latter cancelled with 6 broad black lines. As we had expected, the stamps proved to be poor forgeries and not reprints.

The distinguishing feature in the 12 cent stamp, which renders description of other details unnecessary, is that the wavy lines, with which the corners are filled, run vertically instead of diagonally. (Vertical lines are to be found only on the 6 cents and 24 cents stamps.)

The forgery of the 1 cent stamp is easily told, because the band containing the word "One" is left white to the right and left of the inscription, whereas in the genuine stamp the band is shaded on both side of the word "One." In the genuine stamp, the crossed lines forming the clouds are wavy, whereas they are straight in the counterfeit. The foot of the goddess does not show the toes, whereas in the genuine these are clearly marked.

The boldness with which these stamps are offered, makes it necessary for the protection of the collecting public to mention the name of the counterfeiter or seller.

The fact of the stamps being offered as reprints cannot mitigate the offence, as, in philatelic circles, reprints are understood to be late impressions of the original plates of stamps that have been put out of use.

## PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVED DESIGNS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

*Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1889.*

In order to secure, if possible, an improved design and border for postal cards, sealed proposals are invited from artists, designers and others, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, November 6, 1889, for such designs or drawings for the purpose as bidders may wish to submit.

Proposals should be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for new designs for postal cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal, with specifications and information, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN WANAMAKER, *Postmaster General.*

SPECIFICATIONS.—*Information.*

The Department having arranged for furnishing the public at an early day with postal cards of new sizes and styles, it is thought proper to provide at the same time, if practicable, for a new and improved design for imprinting the cards. Accordingly, artists, designers, and others who may wish to compete, are respectfully invited to prepare drawings for new designs in such detail as to give a correct idea of the design when engraved, and to submit them to the Department at or before the time named in the above advertisement, specifying on the accompanying blank form of proposal the price for which the same will be sold to the Government. The design in every particular should be according to the maker's own ideas of fitness or taste, and the bidder may submit a proposal for one or more designs as he may see proper. The two sizes of cards to which the design should be adapted are, respectively,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches. Separate designs may be offered for each of the two sizes of cards, or a single design, to be modified as to size, may be submitted for both kinds.

For the guidance of bidders samples of cardboard showing the exact size and form (but not the color and quality of paper) of the two different styles of postal cards are enclosed herewith. If desired, the drawings to be submitted with the proposals may be made on these samples. The designs may be with or without a border for the card. If a border be included, it may be either plain or ornate in character, as the taste of the designer may suggest.

The following matter should be comprehended in the imprint, viz :

1. The design of postage stamp, to be located preferably on the upper right hand corner. This design may consist of a portrait (bust—in profile, or full face,) or other figure or character, with suitable accessories.

2. The words "United States of America" or initials "U. S." (the former preferred,) and the words "Postal Card," forming one figure, to be located on the upper left hand corner.

3. The words of denomination—"One Cent." These words may form either a part of the figure above indicated as No. 1, or a part of that indicated as No. 2.

4. The words in plain letters and in a line by themselves, to wit: "This side to be used only for the address."

The matter suggested in the foregoing should occupy not more than one-half of the upper portion of the card, leaving the lower half in blank for printing or writing the address.

As the postal cards are printed upon ordinary printing machines, from plates made in relief, the lines of the design should not be too fine nor the design itself too complicated to prevent good impressions when working plates are used.

If the bidder wishes to submit any written description or explanation of his design, he should do so in the blank space provided for that purpose under the head of "Remarks," after the form of proposal.

As soon as practicable after receipt of proposals, the Department will cause an examination to be made of all the designs submitted, and will make appropriate award if a design of satisfactory character and price be found. The award will be made in the discretion of the Postmaster General, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be made on the blank hereto annexed, securely enveloped and sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for new designs for postal cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN WANAMAKER, *Postmaster General*.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., Sept. 18, 1889.*

## ON THE PROVISIONAL SERIES OF 1862 FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

A paper read on the 2d July, 1881, before the Philatelic Society of London.

By FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK, *President*.

*Philatelic Record, Vol. III.*

Sixteen years ago, in an article which appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (vol. iii.), July, 1865, I described the stamps of this colony, and dealt with the issue now under discussion at pages 102 and 103 of that volume.

Since that period the progress of Philatelic science has been great, and that which comprehended all the knowledge then available has become out of date in the light of the more precise information and more extended research of modern times.

Circumstances have recently directed my attention more especially to these stamps, and as all reliable details on provisional issues possess great and exceptional interest, I have ventured to ask the Society to suspend for the day its more immediate subject of study, and investigate these stamps.

The issue took place in October, 1862, in order to supply a temporary failure in the current issue of the 1, 2 and 4 cents values, the stock of which had become exhausted at the moment, no supply having arrived from England.

The post office was then under the charge of Mr. E. T. E. Dalton as Postmaster, Mr. Robert Mather being Assistant Receiver-General of the colony.

Recourse was had to the printers of the *Royal Gazette*, at George Town, and they were asked to supply the necessary substitutes, being instructed to print the stamps in the above values on red, yellow and blue paper respectively. Accordingly Mr. George Melville caused the three denominations of value required to be set up in type and printed off at the *Gazette* office.

The resources of the establishment in the matter of ornamental type being limited, it was necessary to print off both the 1 and 2 cents value from the same designs, but for the 4 cents a change of type was available. The sheets were composed of twenty-four stamps, each separately set up, arranged in four horizontal rows, comprising six stamps to the row. The supply of the 1 cent value having been first printed off, the 2 cents were printed, after the lettering of the value had been altered in moveable type from *one cent* to *two cents*.

The 4 cents was composed in a precisely similar manner, with the same number—twenty-four—to the sheet, but of border ornaments of entirely different pattern.

Thus it follows that all the varieties found on the sheet of 1 cent—there being none in the words *ONE CENT* themselves—are repeated on that of the 2 cents; while all the twenty-four stamps of the 4 cents differ from those of the two lower values.

The paper used was common machine, of fairly stout substance, coloured, the colour extending quite through. The size of the sheets was  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$  in., or  $107 \times 145$  mm. The impression was printed by a small hand-press, still in use in the *Gazette* office. When printed, the adhesive matter (a strong gum) was applied to the backs, and the perforation was effected by a roulette machine worked by hand, as is evident from the irregular angles formed by the lines of perforation: some are in lines running truly, and forming right angles; in others the lines are more or less oblique, and cause the stamps to be out of the square.

After reception at the post office, and before being issued for circulation, each stamp was separately initialled by Mr. Mather "R. M., As. R. G." in ink, black on the pink, red on the yellow, and white (as it looks) on the blue stamps; but the white appearance is due to the initials being written in an alkali, which discharged the colour of the paper. The stamps, when the *paraphe* had been thus applied, were issued and sold for ordinary use as of their facial value.

In the great "find" of the older values of British Guiana stamps, in 1877-8, which resulted in most of the great European collections supplying their *lacune* in the stamps of this colony, but very few of these provisionals were discovered. They have always been rare, and of late years this rarity has rather increased, although forgeries are exceedingly rife. Of the many stamps sent from all places for an opinion of their authenticity, I am hardly wrong in saying quite one-third purport to be of this issue, and scarcely one in twenty of those sent bears the test of comparison against a genuine copy.

There therefore are twenty-four distinct varieties of each value—1, 2 and 4 cents.

What is variety, and what is type, need not be discussed; it will be sufficiently accurate to call each of the twenty-four a variety.

The sheets, as already stated, each contain four rows of stamps, the rows comprising six stamps each.

The general design is simple enough. The shape is an upright rectangle; a rectangular frame bounded by plain lines occupies the centre of the stamp, and has on the left *BRITISH*, above *GUIANA*, to right *POSTAGE*, and beneath *ONE CENT*, [*TWO CENTS*.] [*FOUR CENTS*.] respectively in Roman capitals, without punctuation. A bordering of various type-pattern ornaments enframes the whole, and forms a rectangle, measuring approximately 20 mm. wide by 22 high: the stamps and rows are very nearly 4 mm. apart.

The most prominent feature in the varieties arises from the difference in the border patterns.



Taking the 1 cent (pink) first. On the sheet we find the first two rows, comprising twelve stamps, with these borders composed of small ovals, placed diagonal-wise, crossed with small lines, the centre line much thickened in the interior of the oval, as in fig. A. The third row, and the two first stamps of bottom or fourth row, are of small round balls or pearls, as in fig. B; and the last four stamps on the sheet have sprays of three small circles, with one circle beneath, often called "grapes" as in fig. C. Thus there are

12 stamps of the crossed ovals. Fig. A.

8 " pearls. " B.

4 " grapes. " C.

Total, 24 in all to the sheet.



Fig. A.



Fig. B.



Fig. C.

Consequently there were three times as many of the ovals, and twice as many of the pearls printed, as of the grapes; and these proportions about fairly represent the comparative frequency in which these varieties occur in collections.

Describing then the stamps in the order in which they appear on the sheet, I will now give such details as will enable the place of any stamp to be identified.

*First Row. Crossed ovals. (Fig. A.)*

No. 1. In the left border the fourth ornament from the top, which comes just above the "T" of British, is of a different pattern to the rest. One of the types, which were used for the first ten stamps on the sheet of the 4 cents. blue, slipped no doubt accidentally into the form, and the error was not corrected when the proof was "read" before printing. This is of the pattern of fig D.

No. 2. The oval in the right lower border immediately above the bottom row is reversed, and upside down as compared to the rest of the side. The "B" of British has no small strokes projecting to the left of the thick down stroke, thereby differing from the same letter on the fifth stamp on the sheet, which also has the same reversed oval as this variety, but is readily distinguishable by this peculiarity of the capital letter.

No. 3. The fifth oval from the top in the left border has its outer line deficient for about one quarter of the exterior, immediately above the "T" of British.

No. 4. The "s" of British is malformed, and looks more like an italic than a Roman letter; it slopes to the right.

No. 5. Has the reversed oval, as in No. 2; but the "B" of British is regularly shaped.

No. 6. The supply of single straight lines for the perpendicular sides of the inner rectangle seems to have ended here, and the compositor had to make them out by piecing four short lines end on. The "1" of Guiana is a figure 1, and not a letter 1.

*Second Row. Crossed ovals. (Fig. A.)*

No. 7. The second oval from the top in the left border is reversed.

No. 8. The fifth oval from the bottom in the right border is reversed. Two black dots are found before the "p" of Postage.

*To be Continued.*



## NOTES.

At the time of going to press, we are informed that new issues have appeared in following countries: Argentine Republic, Persia and Colombian Republic, (Antioquia).

The 1c green Salvador chronicled in this number is of the same type as the 3c brown of the 1887 issue, but the inscription on top reads "*Union Postal del Salvador*" instead of "*Servicio Postal del Salvador*." We presume that this error was discovered after the stamps were printed, and as the Post Office department of Salvador had been out of 1c stamps for some time, the only remedy left, was to obliterate the faulty inscription, which was done by running a heavy black line through the words "*Union Postal del*."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—1, 2 and 3c wrappers have appeared in this colony, but the type and colors are still unknown to us.

GOLD COAST.—The cancellation of the Accra Post Office to which we referred in our September notes, consists of the number "554" with three black lines above and below.

FIJI.—We chronicle this month several varieties of Fiji stamps not catalogued before; they were found in a large lot of remainders sold in June last, by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, at London, by request of the Government of Fiji.

ZULULAND.—The *Philatelic Record* announces that it has official information that no stamps of Great Britain have ever been over-printed for Zululand other than the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3 and 6p of the current issue; the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5p which have been announced are thus frauds.

Some of our contemporaries have again taken advantage of an opportunity to display their woeful ignorance of matters philatelic. They have stated or implied that Mr. N. F. Seebeck who manufactured the 1881 issue of stamps for the Government of the Dominican Republic, had also surcharged them and caused the varieties and errors which occur in these stamps.

It may interest these poor little innocents to learn that the surcharge on these stamps was printed in San Domingo, owing to a temporary change in the currency in use, and no New Yorker either influenced or made the surcharges.

Of all the Philatelic Societies of the world, none have performed as valuable work as the Philatelic Society of London. The success of their production, the "Stamps of Oceania," has led to further compilation, and they have just issued "The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Cards of the North American Colonies of Great Britain," the illustrations being in the same autotype process employed with such splendid results in their first publication.

The work is replete with information, in the shape of official documents.

We are rather surprised that the Superintendent of Exchange of the Na-

tional Philatelic Society, allows color changelings and essays not marked as such to be circulated on the sheets. We would advise him to hire an expert to help him.

SOME months ago we were offered by a Paris dealer, a number of St. Lucia 6 pence emerald green, of the 1863 issue, surcharged <sup>ONE</sup> HALF PENNY, but doubted the genuineness of the surcharge. We wrote to one of the officers of the Government in St. Lucia, enclosing one of the ordinary  $\frac{1}{2}$ d surcharge on the dark green stamp, and append his reply:

CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA, 30th August, 1889.

H. L. CALMAN, Esq., New York,

*Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 30th ulto., I have to inform you that the half-penny stamp, (pattern sent) was issued in 1881. No stamp has ever been issued surcharged <sup>ONE</sup> HALF PENNY. and if you are offered any such they are not genuine and I cannot advise you to deal in them. If you will furnish the names of the Paris dealers who have offered you the stamps I will take further action in the matter. Faithfully yours,

D. G. GARRAWAY, Colonial Treasurer,

We can, therefore brand these stamps as frauds, and hope that none of our readers have been bitten.

The case has one peculiar feature, namely, that the surcharged stamps are offered at a lower price than the stamp itself, in unsurcharged state, sell for, and until now, we have not been able to discover the reason for this.

However, there is one explanation which may be the correct one, and that is that a certain Paris dealer some years ago purchased the remainder of these emerald green stamps, about 2000 in all; as a natural result of the purchase of such a quantity the price should have fallen, but contrary to expectations, the stamps were firmly held and the former price maintained, and, in fact, advanced.

Finding a large number of the stamps still on his hands, the dealer may have resorted to the surcharge for the purpose of disposing of his surplus, without depressing the price of the unsurcharged stamp.

Of course we do not claim that this supposition must be the correct one, but only give it a possible explanation.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Rechert, Rothfuchs, Clotz, Thorne, Warner, Witt and Peroza, also to the *Philatelic Record*, *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung*, *Philatelic World*, *The Postcard*, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* and *American Philatelist*.

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR MEETING HELD SEPT. 11, 1889.

Thirteenth regular meeting National Philatelic Society, was held September 11th, 1889, at 8 p. m. President Wuesthoff in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Ackerman, Adenaw, Berlepsch, Bogert, A. H. Burger, G. B. Calman, H. L. Calman, Collin, Corwin, Crittenden, Dejonge, Gremmel, Holmes, Lehman, Levick, Morton, Muecke, Rechert, Seebeck, Scott, Sterling, Terrett, Turner, Van der Willigen and Wuesthoff. As a visitor, Mr. Crandall.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

Mr. H. L. Calman proposed Albert Daggett, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., as an active member.

Mr. Corwin proposed James Steer, 93 Childeric St., New Cross, London, S. E., England, as a corresponding member.

Mr. Rechert proposed G. C. Birch, Marine Engineer, P. O., Penang, Straits Settlements, J. Blackshaw, 11 Royal Arcade, Sydney, N. S. W., and F. W. Clarke, Beaumont Lodge, Winchmore Hill, London, N., England. All were elected.

The Constitutional Amendment changing the meeting nights to the 2d and 4th Tuesday, was lost. Mr. Morton proposed one changing the meeting nights to the 1st and 3d Tuesday, which was adopted.

Mr. Collin exhibited specimens of the new sizes of postal cards bearing the current design.

Mr. Rechert exhibited an Italian label used upon government manufactured cigars, for the purpose of detecting and preventing the sale of illicit cigars.

Meeting adjourned at 8.45 p. m.

L. S. MORTON, *Secretary*.

### BROOKLYN PHILATELIC CLUB.

(Branch American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings every other Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at 85-87 Court Street. President, Chas. Gregory; Recording Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address Corresponding Secretary, 116 E. 90th Street, New York.

#### MINUTES OF MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 26th, 1889.

The regular meeting was called to order at 8.30 p. m., by President Gregory.

Members Present: Messrs. Gregory, Scott, Corwin, Hobby, Needham, Lee, Gelston, Rasmus, Bogert, Van der Willigen, Herzog, Furlong, Nast and Lehman.

As the Recording Secretary was absent, Mr. Lehman was appointed to act as such for the evening; minutes of previous meeting were not read.

Mr. H. E. Deats sent a lot of photographs of the D. M. Richardson 3c. Match Stamps, to be distributed among the members.

Mr. Van der Willigen proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to the kind donor; carried unanimously.

Letters were received from the Munich and Paris Societies acknowledging receipt of photographs; referred to the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Bogert proposed for active membership: Messrs. Bristol, Barr and Geo. D. Weeks, Jr.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved that the delegate of this Club at the St. Louis Convention be instructed to offer the following resolutions:

I. *Resolved*: That no elective officer vote for or act as proxy for any other member of the Association.

II. *Resolved*: That no minor be allowed to become a member of the A. P. A.

III. *Resolved*: That the elective officers shall be located within a radius of one hundred miles.

The first and third motions were carried while the second was lost.

A general discussion of A. P. A. matters was held.

Mr. Scott read a paper on surcharges.

Mr. Furlong moved a vote of thanks to the reader, which motion was unanimously carried.

During recess, President Gregory showed a part of his superb collection, which was greatly admired by the members.

Meeting adjourned at 10.20 p. m.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

### STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Association.)

Meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. at Loescher's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman. For information address the Secretary, 116 East 90th St., New York.

#### SEVENTY-NINTH REGULAR MEETING, HELD SEPT. 18, 1889.

Present, President Dejonge; Messrs. Clotz, O. Dejonge, Mr. and Mrs. Benary, Messrs. Albrecht, Schumann and Van der Willigen; as visitor, Mr. Schumann, Jr.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Mr. Van der Willigen acted as Secretary pro tem, in the absence of Mr. Lehman, who was prevented from attendance by sickness.

The committee on the Staten Island 'Permanent Stamp Album' reported good progress in sales and that it had been found necessary to order a second edition.

Mr. John B. Lauer tendered his resignation on account of failing eyesight, which disabled him from devoting time to stamp collecting. Accepted with regret.

Mr. Van der Willigen moved to instruct our delegate at the St. Louis Convention to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, No elective officer of the A. P. A. shall be entitled to act for or vote as proxy for any other member of the Association. Carried.

Mr. Benary moved to instruct our delegate to move in the Convention, that no minor be accepted as member of the American Philatelic Association. Carried.

Adjournment then followed.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN, Secretary pro tem.

All communications relating to Exchange, address R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th St., New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to Robert S. Lehman, 116 E. 90th St., New York.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

18th September, 1889.

HENRY L. CALMAN, ESQ.

*Dear Sir* :—In reply to the letter of Mr. Bruzelius, in your JOURNAL for September, I would say that I am the owner of the card mentioned, and that I bought it from Dr. M. Vedel, of Copenhagen, Denmark, in June last, who recommended me to purchase it.

I have written to Dr. Vedel in regard to this card and shall communicate with you again when I hear from him. Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. WATSON.

## THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

## LUXEMBURG.

**Großherzogthum Luxemburg.**  
**Correspondenz-Karte.**

An \_\_\_\_\_

Bestimmungsart: \_\_\_\_\_

Wohnung des Empfängers, wenn sie mit Sicherheit angegeben werden kann.

---

**Zur gefälligen Beachtung beim Gebrauch der Correspondenz-Karte.**

<p>1) Formulare, welche mit der Freimarkte bereits besetzt sind, können bei allen Verkaufsbetrieben, Brief-Verkaufsträgern und Brief-Verkaufsträgern bezogen werden, für das Formular selbst wird nichts bezahlt.</p> <p>2) Die Rückseite des Formulars kann in ihrer ganzen Ausdehnung zu persönlichen Mittheilungen über Art benutzt werden, welche, so wie die Adresse, mit Tinte, Bleistift oder farbigen Stiften geschrieben sein können.</p> <p>3) Der Absender ist nicht verpflichtet sich namhaft zu machen.</p>	<p>4) Das Befolgen der Recommendationen und der Vorschriften ist auch auf die Correspondenzarten anwendbar.</p> <p>5) Die Correspondenzarten kann zu schriftlichen Mittheilungen (in formellen Schreiben, so wie für den Correspondenzverkehr nach dem norddeutschen Postgebiet, und nach Baden, Bayern, Württemberg und Schwaben) benutzt werden.</p> <p>6) Die Frankatur ist folgende: für Correspondenzarten des binnensländischen Verkehrs, auf 10 Centimes, und für diejenigen nach Ausland, incl. Oesterreich, auf 15 Centimes.</p>
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Zum Aufkleben  
der  
Freimarkte.

364

- 1 1870 364 *brown*  
2 " " *red brown*  
3 " " *pale buff*

Same, first "r" of "Postverkehr" in par. 6 is in Roman type.

- 4 1870 364 *brown*  
5 " " *red brown*  
6 " " *pale buff*

Same, in par. 7 the fifth word is "die."

- 7 1870 364 *brown*  
8 " " *red brown*  
9 " " *pale buff*

Same, "laka!" in par. 1 instead of "lokal."

- 10 1870 364 *brown*  
11 " " *red brown*  
12 " " *pale buff*

**GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG.**  
**Carte-Correspondance.**

*A 16*

à \_\_\_\_\_

**Observations pour l'usage des cartes-correspondances.**

<p>1) Les présents formulaires, revêtus d'un timbre d'affranchissement, sont délivrés, aux prix indiqués par les timbres appliqués, dans tous les bureaux de postes, ainsi que par les facteurs locaux et les facteurs forains. Les formulaires normaux sont fournis gratuitement.</p> <p>2) L'entête ci-dessous est destinée à l'adresse, laquelle devra être la plus claire et la plus complète possible.</p> <p>3) Le verso du formulaire peut être utilisé dans toute sa surface pour des correspondances épistolaires de toute espèce. Les communications, ainsi que l'adresse, pourront être écrites soit à l'encre, soit au crayon.</p>	<p>4) L'envoyeur s'est obligé de se conformer.</p> <p>5) La formalité du chargement et de la remise par expresse est applicable aux cartes-correspondances.</p> <p>6) Les cartes-correspondances sont admises, non seulement pour l'intérieur du Grand-Duché, mais encore pour la Confédération de l'Allemagne du Nord, le Grand-Duché de Bade, la Bavière, le Wurtemberg et l'Autriche.</p> <p>7) Le port en est fixé à 10 centimes pour celles de l'intérieur du Grand-Duché, et à 12 1/2 centimes pour celles en destination des offices étrangers précités.</p>
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Pour l'application  
du  
timbre-poste.

365

13 1870 365 *pale buff*

Same, line 3 of instructions ends with "et."

14 1870 365 *pale buff*

Same, line 16 of instructions ends with "le."

15 1870 365 *pale buff*

Same as No. 13, but with accent over "e" of "dessus."

15a 1870 365 *pale buff*

**Großherzogthum Luxemburg.**

**Correspondenz-Karte.**

An \_\_\_\_\_

Bestimmungsort: \_\_\_\_\_

Wohnung des Werthlosen, wenn sie  
mit Sicherheit angegeben werden kann. \_\_\_\_\_

Zum Werthlosen  
der  
Postmarken.

366

16 1873 366 *buff*



<b>Großherzogthum Luxemburg.</b> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <b>Correspondenz-Karte.</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <small>Sam Aufkleben der Postmarke.</small> </div>
<p><b>An</b></p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Bestimmungsort:</b> _____</p>	
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Nennung des Adressaten, wenn Sie mit Sicherheit angegeben werden kann. _____</p>	

367

17 1873 367 buff




<b>GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG.</b> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/> <b>CARTE-CORRESPONDANCE.</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;"> <small>Pour l'application du TIMBRE-POSTE.</small> </div>
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>	
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Lieu de destination:</b> _____</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Domicile du destinataire:</b> _____</p>	

368

18 1873 368 buff

<b>Großherzogthum Luxemburg.</b> <b>Correspondenz-Karte.</b>	Zum Aufkleben der Freimarken.
<b>An</b> _____	
<b>Bestimmungsort:</b> _____	
Wohnung des Adressaten, wenn Sie mit Sicherheit angegeben werden kann.	
1) Mit Freimarken besetzte Formulare werden von allen Post- anstalten, Briefträgern und Landbriefträgern gegen Zah- lung des Markenwerts verabreicht. Nicht mit Marken besetzte Formulare sind bei den Postanstalten zum Preise von 10 Centimes per 100 Stück käuflich. 2) Die Rückseite ist für die brieflichen Mittheilungen bestimmt. Diese können, gleich der Vorder-, mit Tinte, Bleistift oder	feinem oder feinstem Stifte geschrieben werden. Der Absender braucht sich nicht zu nennen. 3) Correspondenzkarten werden nur frankirt befördert. Recom- mandation und Expressbeförderung sind zulässig. 4) Correspondenzkarten sind sowohl im innern Verkehr des Großherzogthums, als auch nach fremden Staaten, mit Ausnahme Frankreichs und Russlands, zulässig. 1870.

369

- 19 1873 369 *yellow*  
 Same, with  under "Grossherzogthum Luxemburg."
- 20 1873 369 *Yellow*  
 Same, with  under "Grossherzogthum Luxemburg."
- 21 1873 369 *Yellow*  
 Same, with  under "Grossherzogthum Luxemburg."
- 22 1873 369 *Yellow*  
 Same as No. 19, but "*Wohnung*" instead of "*Wohnung*."
- 23 1873 369 *Yellow* 50

<b>Großherzogthum Luxemburg.</b> <b>Correspondenz-Karte.</b>	Zum Aufkleben der Freimarken.
<b>An</b> _____ (Rückantwort bezahlt.)	
<b>Bestimmungsort:</b> _____	
Wohnung des Adressaten, wenn Sie mit Sicherheit angegeben werden kann.	
1) Mit Freimarken besetzte Formulare werden von allen Postanstalten, Briefträgern und Landbriefträgern gegen Zahlung des Markenwerts verabreicht. Nicht mit Marken besetzte Formulare sind bei den Postanstalten zum Preise von 10 Centimes für je 100 Stück käuflich. 2) Die Rückseite ist für die brieflichen Mittheilungen be- stimmt. Diese können, gleich der Vorder-, mit Tinte,	Bleistift oder feinstem Stifte geschrieben werden. Der Absender braucht sich nicht zu nennen. 3) Correspondenzkarten werden nur frankirt befördert. 4) Correspondenzkarten mit Rückantwort sind sowohl im innern Verkehr des Großherzogthums, als auch im Ver- kehr mit Deutschland zulässig. 1870.

370

24 1873 370 lilac rose, F 1

25 " " rose, F 1

25

Same "g" of last word of instruction under "z" of Grossherzogthum

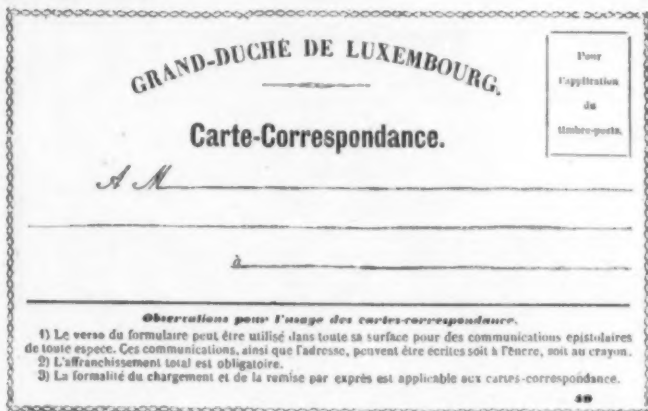
26 1873 370 lilac rose, F 1

50

Same as No. 25, but smooth card.

27 1873 370 rose, F 1

50



371

28 1874 371 yellow

Same, but "3" before par. 3 has straight top.

29 1874 371 yellow

75

Same, "49" in lower right corner is under "anc" instead of "nda."

30 1874 371 yellow

1.00



372

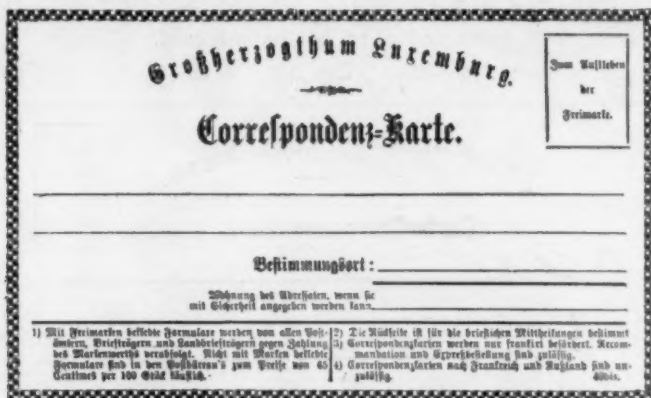
31 1872 372 orange

75

Same, "Grossherzogthum Luxemburg" measures 72 mm. instead of 77 mm.

32 1874 372 orange

75



373

33 1874 373 orange

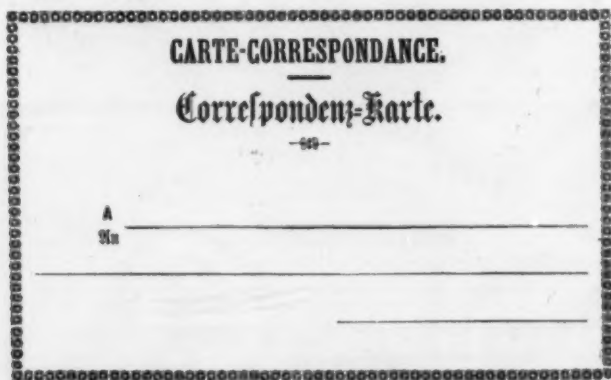
50

Same, all the corner squares are black except the lower left corner.

34 1874 373 orange

Same, the two left corners only are black.

35 1874 373 orange



374

36 1874 374 orange

50

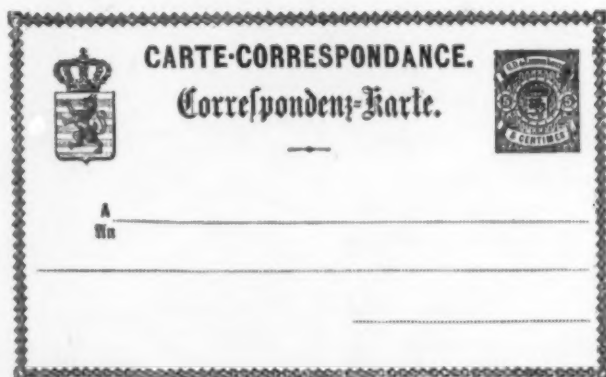
Same, one of the ornaments in the bottom of frame is diamond shaped.

37 1874 374 orange



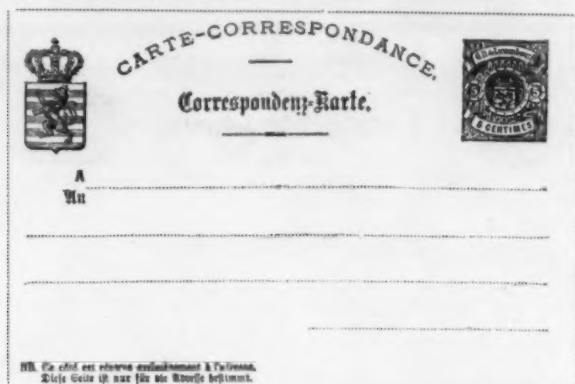
375

- |    |      |     |   |    |    |
|----|------|-----|---|----|----|
| 38 | 1874 | 375 | 5c lilac, <i>white</i>  |    |    |
| 39 | "    | "   | 6c red violet, <i>rose buff</i>   |    |    |
| 40 | "    | "   | red violet, <i>rose buff</i>  |    |    |
|    |      |     | Same, with different corner ornaments.                                  |    |    |
| 41 | 1874 | 375 | 5c lilac, <i>bluish</i>   | 15 | 10 |
| 42 | "    | "   | 6c red violet, <i>rose buff</i>   | 15 |    |
| 43 | "    | "   | 5x5c lilac, <i>bluish F 1</i>   |    |    |
| 44 | "    | "   | 6x6c red violet, <i>rose buff F 1</i>                                   | 20 |    |
|    |      |     | Same, dash below "Carte Correspondance" measures 8 mm. instead of 9 mm. |    |    |
| 45 | 1874 | 375 | 5c lilac, <i>bluish</i>   |    |    |



376

- |    |      |     |                                       |    |    |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------------------|----|----|
| 46 | 1875 | 376 | 5c lilac, <i>bluish</i>               | 15 | 10 |
| 47 | "    | "   | 5c gray, <i>bluish</i>                |    | 15 |
| 48 | "    | "   | 6c red violet, <i>rose buff</i>       |    |    |
| 49 | "    | "   | 6c red violet, <i>buff</i>            | 20 |    |
| 50 | "    | "   | 5x5c lilac, <i>bluish F 1</i>         | 15 |    |
| 51 | "    | "   | 6x6c red violet, <i>rose buff F 1</i> |    |    |



377

Period after "*bestimmt*" is under last "*e*" of "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                             |    |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|----|
| 52 | 1876 | 377 | 5c lilac, <i>white</i>      |    |
| 53 | "    | "   | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> | 15 |
| 54 | "    | "   | 12½c blue, <i>white</i>     |    |

Period after "*bestimmt*" is under first "*s*" of "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                             |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 55 | 1876 | 377 | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|

Period after "*bestimmt*" is under second "*s*" of "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                             |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 56 | 1876 | 377 | 5c lilac, <i>white</i>      |
| 57 | "    | "   | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> |
| 58 | "    | "   | 10c bistre, <i>white</i>    |
| 59 | "    | "   | 12½c blue, <i>white</i>     |

Period after "*bestimmt*" is between "*s* and *e*," of "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                             |    |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|----|
| 60 | 1876 | 377 | 5c lilac, <i>white</i>      | 15 |
| 61 | "    | "   | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> | 10 |
| 62 | "    | "   | 10c bistre, <i>white</i>    | 25 |
| 63 | "    | "   | 12½c blue, <i>white</i>     |    |

Second "*s*" of *adresse*" is inverted.

- |    |      |     |                             |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 64 | 1876 | 377 | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> |
| 65 | "    | "   | 12½c blue, <i>white</i>     |

Colon after "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                             |
|----|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 66 | 1876 | 377 | 5c lilac, <i>white</i>      |
| 67 | "    | "   | 10c red brown, <i>white</i> |

Period after "*bestimmt*" is under first "*e*" of "*adresse.*"

- |    |      |     |                                 |    |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|
| 68 | 1876 | 377 | 6c red violet, <i>rose buff</i> | 25 |
|----|------|-----|---------------------------------|----|



## ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDES ALL NEW ISSUES.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICIALLY SEALED,

Engraved on wood.

558a 1888

brown

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO.

Lithographed by Forbes &amp; Co., Boston.

*Perforated.*

724	1887	26	1c green
725	"	"	5c blue
726	"	"	10c amber
727	"	"	25c orange

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Watermark Crown C. A.

*Perforated 14.*

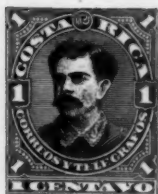
71	1889	2607	1c mauve and green
72	"	"	2c mauve and orange
73	"	"	4c mauve and blue
74	"	"	6c mauve and brown
75	"	"	8c mauve and rose
76	"	"	12c mauve and violet
77	"	"	24c mauve and green
78	"	"	48c mauve and red
79	"	"	72c mauve and bistre
80	"	"	96c mauve and carmine

## BULGARIA.

*Perforated 15.*

25 1886 584 5s rose (error)

## COSTA RICA.



2608



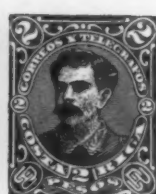
2609



2610



2611



2612

*Perforated 15.*

28	1889	2608	1c brown	3
29	"	2609	5c orange	10
30	"	2610	50c rose	1 00
31	"	2611	1p blue	2 00
32	"	2612	2p violet	4 00



2613



2614



2615



2616

*Perforated 14.*

33	1889	2613	2c dark green	5
34	"	2614	10c red brown	20
35	"	2615	20c sea green	40
36	"	2616	5p olive green	8 00

CUBA.



Perforated 14.

128 1889 729 1/2c black  
129 " " 1c "

CURACAO.



Perforated 12.

13 1889 2617 1c gray  
14 " " 2c violet

FIJI.



812



813



819



820

Laid Paper.

8a 1871 812 3p green

Perforated 12 1/2.

8b 1871 813 6p rose

Unperforated vertically.

8c 1871 812 3p green

Wove Paper.

26a 1876 819 1p ultramarine  
26b " " 2p on 3p green  
26c " " 6p rose

*Unperforated vertically to the right.*

26d 1876 819 6p rose

**Laid Paper.**

26e 1876 819 1p ultramarine

*Unperforated vertically to the right.*

26f 1876 819 1p ultramarine

26g " " 2p green

26h " " 4p on 3p mauve

26i " " 6p rose

**Wove Paper.**

31a 1880 820 2p on 3p green

# FRANCE.

French Offices in the Levant.



*Perforated 13½.*

206 1889 840 20 pia lilac on lavender

# CAMBIA.



Watermark Crown and C. A.

*Perforated 14.*

16 1889 888 2p orange

17 " " 6p blue

## GIBRALTAR.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE.



910



911



912



913

Regular issue surcharged in black with new value in Spanish.

Watermark Crown and C. A.

*Perforated 14.*

15	1889	910	5c on ½p green
16	"	911	10c on 1p rose
17	"	912	25c on 2p brown violet
18	"	913	25c on 2½p blue
19	"	912	40c on 4p orange
20	"	"	50c on 6p violet
21	"	"	75c on 1sh bistre

## PROVISIONAL ENVELOPE STAMPS.

Regular Envelopes surcharged in black with new value in Spanish.



28 1889 915 20c on 2p red

## PROVISIONAL WRAPPERS.

Regular wrappers surcharged in black with new value in Spanish,



38 1889 917 5c on ½p green

**GOLD COAST.**

918

Watermark Crown and C. A.

*Perforated 14.*

13	1889	918	3 p olive
14	"	2618	5 sh lilac and blue
15	"	"	10 sh lilac and carmine
16	"	"	20 sh green and carmine

**INDIA.**

1095



1094



1087



1096

**Cwallor.**

East India Stamps surcharged as type 1142.



1142

*Perforated 14.*

12	1889	1087	4 a green, black surcharge
13	"	1096	1 r gray, " "

**Jhind.**

East India Stamps surcharged as type 1153.



1153

*Perforated 14.*

41	1889	1095	½a green, red surcharge.
42	"	1094	2a blue " "
43	"	1087	4a green " "
44	"	1096	1r gray " "

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

East India stamps surcharged as type 1153 with the addition of "Service" above.

*Perforated 14.*

57	1889	1095	½a green, red surcharge
58	"	1094	2a blue, " "

**Nabha.**

East India Stamps surcharged as type 1179.



1179

*Perforated 14.*

15	1889	1094	2a blue, black surcharge
16	"	1087	4a olive " "

## OFFICIAL STAMPS.

East India Stamps surcharged as type 1179 with the addition of "Service" above.

*Perforated 14*

39	1889	1094	2a blue, black surcharge
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**MEXICO.**

**Laid Paper.**

*Perforated 12.*

135a	1885	1374	1c light green
135b	"	"	2c carmine
135c	"	"	3c yellow brown
135d	"	"	4c red
135e	"	"	5c blue
135f	"	"	6c brown
135g	"	"	10c orange
135h	"	"	12c brown
135i	"	"	25c blue



## PORTUGAL.

*Perforated 12.*

68 1889 1740 2½r bistre

## SALVADOR.

*Perforated 12.*

17 1889 2619 1c green

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

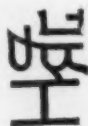
*Perforated 12.*

18 1889 2620 1c on 3c brown, black surcharge

## SHANGHAI.



Watermark

*Perforated 12.*

82	1889	1898	20 cash gray	5
83	"	"	40 cash black	10
84	"	"	80 cash green	15
85	"	"	100 cash blue	20

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.  
Colombian Republic.*Perforated 10½.*

138 1889 2621 50 c brown

## ERRATA.

Last month an unhappy mistake occurred in our catalogue of the Argentine Republic, through the carelessness of our printer in transposing some cuts.

On page 386 the first cut should be



On page 390 the fourth cut should be



On page 391 the first cut should be

